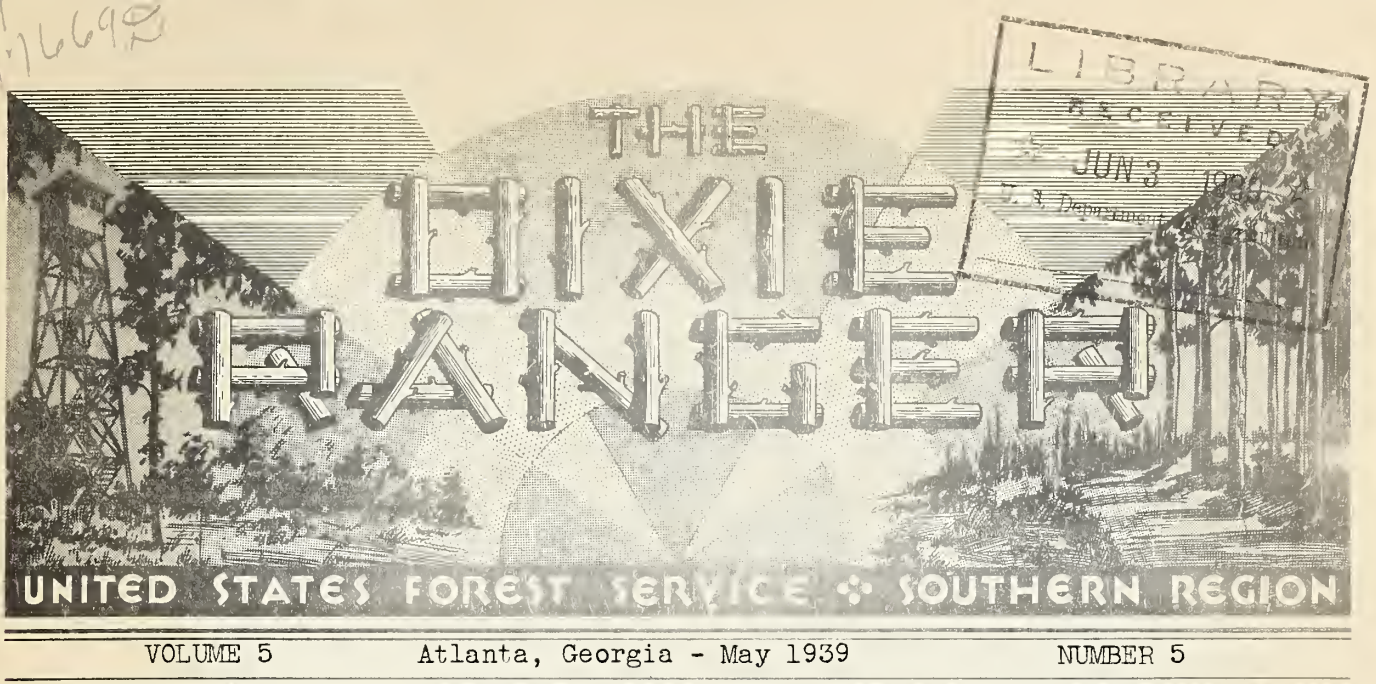


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#### NEW OZARK HEADQUARTERS BUILDING DEDICATED

Out in Russellville, Arkansas, on May 2, one couldn't see the town for the people--and the trees. Supervisor Koen had all western Arkansas turning out for the dedication of the only building in the United States built by the Treasury Department primarily for use as a Supervisor's headquarters.

The dedication of the Forest Service building was a joint program with the annual Agri Day celebration by Arkansas Polytechnic College. Mr. Silcox was the principal speaker on the assembly program and Regional Forester Kircher made the dedicatory address. Mr. Kircher was introduced by Congressman D. D. Terry. In his address Mr. Kircher paid tribute to Congressman Terry, without whose assistance in Congress, he said, there could have been no building. Mr. Kircher dedicated the building "to the social and economic betterment of northwest Arkansas."

Lt. Gov. Bob Bailey participated in the program and many other prominent State and Federal officials attended the event. The Little Rock papers, the Gazette and the Democrat, and the Ft. Smith Times-Record, each reported the largest crowd in the history of Russellville. About thirty floats were entered in the three-mile long parade, which was the largest and most elaborate in the history of the college. This impressive array of floats was entered by federal, state, county and city agencies, chambers of commerce, and business interests from Russellville and other parts of western Arkansas. The Ozark's attractive float featuring pine trees and recreation won first prize. Heading the parade were about 140 mounted horsemen, and about a dozen bands marched in the parade.

Following the dedication, visitors were taken on tours to CCC Camp Shiloh, the Ozark National Forest nursery, the Hughes NYA cooperative resident project on the college grounds, and to Soil Conservation projects in the vicinity.

The Forest Service building and the public interest manifested in securing it for the Ozark National Forest is something in which the whole Region should feel a deep pride. But back of it all is a man, Henry Koen, whose heart should swell with pride at the tribute paid to him that day by friends and neighbors, many of whom came from great distances as proof of their interest in this project which they knew to be close to his heart. The whole State of Arkansas rejoiced with Mr. Koen and considered the new building a symbol of the dedication of Mr. Koen's services to a program to rebuild and promote the natural resources of his native State.

It was my pleasure and privilege to work out of his office for about two weeks prior to the dedication of the building. During that time I met and talked to many persons--representatives of civic clubs, federal and state officials, school authorities, newspaper men, and people living on the Forest. The expressions I heard from each of them made me proud to be a worker in the same cause with a man who held the wide respect and admiration that I saw evinced for our Supervisor of the Ozark. No agency or organization can rise beyond the greatness of the men who administer it and the fine tradition of the Forest Service is built on men of the character of Mr. Koen.

The Sunday, April 30, issue of the Southwest Times-Record, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, in addition to news stories and a picture display, devoted about half its editorial page to Mr. Koen and his accomplishments on the Ozark. It is impossible to reprint this in full, but the following is quoted from what the editor said with reference to the dedication of the building:

" ... The event will have unusual significance. It will be more than the dedication of a public building to be used by a public agency. In a peculiar way it will be a symbol of a quarter century of successful service by the man who has been the heart and soul of the Forest Service to the people of northwest Arkansas, Henry R. Koen, Supervisor.

" ... The record of his achievement can be written in various ways. It can be written, if one is statistically minded, in the number of acres of forest land, the percentage of fires, the standing timber, the average cut, the financial results. That is a remarkable record. The U. S. Forest Service has invested in the Ozark Forest \$5,623,000. The forest has returned to the treasury an income of more than a million dollars. It is more than paying its way now and has been for several years. ... The forest's total assets in merchantable timber are now sufficient to pay off the entire investment and leave the government with 787,155 acres of timber-producing land as clear profit well equipped with telephone lines, 595 miles



Regional Forester Joseph C. Kircher, Supervisor H.R. Koen, and F.A. Silcox, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, photographed at the airport when Mr. Silcox flew to Little Rock for the dedication of the Russellville building.



OZARK HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

The only building in the United States built by the Treasury Department primarily for use as a Supervisor's headquarters.



of forest trails and roads, 28 fire towers with cabins, ranger headquarters and a complement of tools and equipment ...

"These figures tell a remarkable story of success. But they do not tell all the story. The change in the attitudes of people in the mountain areas of northwest Arkansas is even more remarkable. The shift from open hostility, marked by incendiary fires, political pressure to destroy the forest reservation and a variety of obstacles to the work of the Forest Service, to the present day cooperation and appreciation of the people of the forest areas is an achievement which cannot be brought about merely by spending money. It represents the influence of personality on the thinking of people, the selling of a program of development to a people who did not want to be sold."

The following is from the Russellville Courier-Democrat:

" ... The construction of this headquarters building at Russellville and the presence of these high ranking Forest Service officials is a tribute to Mr. Koen's stewardship of the Ozark National Forest, which has been his responsibility for twenty years.

"Henry Koen is a native of Arkansas who has rendered his state and the nation a real service in his management of a great natural resource. The present Ozark National Forest which has within its boundaries some of the finest and most valuable white oak timber in the United States in addition to its contribution of invaluable watershed protection bears little resemblance to the area which was completely burned over in the 1920's.

" ... The success of this job has been possible only because Supervisor Koen has had the respect and cooperation of the citizens in northwest Arkansas. This was won through his demonstration of a policy which combined fairness with the sincere effort to understand and help the population dependent on the Forest. If one factor more than any other is responsible for this respect and cooperation, it is that Henry Koen has been the sort of man who made only promises he could keep.

"He has rendered a remarkable accounting in the job which called for abilities as a forester, organizer and executive. He not only has been an able official of a national agency, he is a citizen who has a deep and abiding interest in whatever affects the welfare of his State and community."

For these sincere tributes and the record worthy of them, Mr. Koen has the Region's admiration as a fellow worker and its devotion as a friend.

-- Tennie deJarnette, Regional Office

## SAN FRANCISCO WILDLIFE MEETING

A trip across this continent, passing through the various soil and rainfall belts of our country, is indeed a revelation. I made such a trip recently, journeying from Atlanta to San Francisco to attend the first nation-wide wildlife meeting held by the Forest Service. The trip takes approximately four days, and there was ample time, while gazing out into space, to ponder and learn from the picture, which was constantly changing as the train sped toward its destination.

People live and thrive best where nature is most bountiful. Mile upon mile of fertile land was passed going through Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and part of Nebraska. There was a startling change in soil productivity and population densities from western Nebraska on through Wyoming, Utah and Nevada. The plains region begins in western Nebraska and ends at the foothill region of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming. At the end of the plains region the train weaves its way over the passes and through the valleys of the vast Rocky Mountain range and finally across the Sierras. In this western area man lives close to the earth, and in many instances in isolation. People derive their livelihood largely from cattle and sheep, or by wresting minerals from the many mines. This vast stretch of beautiful but unproductive country finally gave way to the coastal region of California. Again nature has been bountiful, and man lives and thrives in dense populations. At last I had arrived in San Francisco. City of cities, it is indeed!

The wildlife meeting began on February 21 and ended on March 10. Wildlife problems of each Region were thoroughly debated, and it was amazing to learn that herds of deer and elk throughout the western Regions had increased in numbers to the point of actually threatening the very habitat in which they lived, destroying vegetation on vast acreages of land, causing erosion, and encroaching upon the valley farms and range lands where man derives his livelihood.

Throughout the entire meeting the lack of jurisdictional authority to combat overpopulated game areas was in evidence. Since the wildlife resource belongs to the States, many of which must depend on the legislative bodies for authority, the situation appeared anything but promising. Some progress was reported by several of the Regions toward reducing over-population within small restricted areas through the medium of legal recognition for killing doe deer and cow elk during the open hunting season, and, in some instances, curtailing the ruthless persecution of cougars, one of the major natural enemies. Such action, however, has been largely ineffective because of the restrictions, which in most cases were mere gestures. Consequently, not much, if anything, has been accomplished.

Strange as it may seem, the meeting divulged that the youngest of the Forest Service Regions, R-8, was meeting the management phase of the wildlife resource of the National Forests in far greater

proportion than were other Regions. The western Regions, however, are in dire need of management, more so perhaps than our eastern Regions, because of their limited rainfall and a plant life indigent to a dry climate. Once such vegetation is damaged by overgrazing, recovery is slow and often hopeless.

Undoubtedly, a great deal of progress can be expected in the administration of the wildlife resource in the National Forests as a result of the meeting. For too long a period has the wildlife resource been a neglected stepchild. Too often have there been foresters who saw only the tree as the forest. This neglect has resulted in a lapful of problems that have crept upon us like a slow-moving glacier. Some of them are so big that they can be avoided no longer. There is an "or else" sign attached to these problems. In fact, questions arise as to how good the land manager really is. I, for one, wonder.

-- E. A. Schilling, Regional Office

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#### REGION SEVEN DRAWS A PRIZE

Effective May 1, G. H. Lentz was promoted to the position of Assistant Regional Forester in charge of State and Private Forestry in Region 7.

Gus, as he is called by a host of friends throughout the South, had been in charge of Private Forest Management in Region 8 since October 15, 1936, when he resigned from the TVA to be reinstated in the Forest Service. At that time this field work was undeveloped as far as Forest Service participation was concerned. Men trained in this line of endeavor were not immediately available. Policies and procedures had not been developed, and there were few effective cooperative relationships in this field, public or private. A large measure of the progress that has been made since then is due to the energy, patience, and technical ability which Gus brought to bear on the work.

All who know him are sorry to have him leave the Region, but glad that he has been selected for a position of higher responsibility.

-- C. F. Evans, Regional Office

(Editor's note: In all the time we knew Gus Lentz, we never found him too busy to help with the numerous problems that were brought to him. His helpfulness and cooperation will be sorely missed in the Regional Office, and the entire personnel wishes him every good thing his new position can bring him.)

### SPEECH! SPEECH!

One of the best ways of making the public acquainted with the work of the Forest Service is through the medium of public addresses. It is felt that the better the public understands the aims and purposes of the Forest Service, the more interested the public will be in helping carry out its plans and programs. To show that we "practice what we preach" a brief resume of some of the speeches that have been made recently by Pisgah National Forest personnel is given.

W. L. Davis, Acting Ranger on the Uharie Purchase Unit, has visited eleven schools in the vicinity of Troy, North Carolina, giving illustrated lectures to about two thousand school children and adults. The addresses were made in conjunction with the showing of Forest Service motion pictures, especially fire prevention movies. In making his rounds, Mr. Davis did not pass up the negro schools in the community. He reported that the negro children and adults received the addresses and the showing of the motion pictures with more interest and more enthusiasm than the other school groups.

The protection of game, soil conservation, protection of forests, and general work of the Forest Service were the subjects for discussion in several other talks by Mr. Davis. A very receptive audience was found when an illustrated talk, dealing with Forest Service policies regarding fire protection, reforestation, and timber sales, was given to a group of farmers attending a vocational conference.

Under the auspices of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with Radio Station WWNC, Assistant Supervisor Squires participated in a round table discussion which was devoted to the progress of hunting and fishing in western North Carolina.

Ranger Fortin recently explained to the Lions Club at Brevard, North Carolina, the management of game on the Pisgah National Game Preserve and Mr. Miner has discussed with them the recreational developments on the Forest. The Lions Club in Asheville also heard Mr. Miner discuss recreational planning on the Forest.

It is believed that those who heard these sixteen talks are better informed about the activities being conducted on the Pisgah National Forest and will be more interested than ever before in the protection of the Forest. So we take our hats off to the "speech-makers" and say, "Keep up the good work!"

-- Faye Mulholland, Pisgah National Forest

## FIRE NOTES

Much glib talk has been heard on the use of fire in longleaf and slash pine stands as an aid in reducing vegetative competition for moisture. It is argued that less rough naturally transpires less moisture and thereby more is available to tree growth.

"Soil Science" for April 1939 contains an article on this subject by Frank Heyward, in which is discussed the moisture relationships between four pairs of burned and unburned plots in the vicinity of Lake City, Florida. The unburned plots were selected in areas which had been protected from fire for ten years or more. Burned plots were contiguous in areas burned annually. Soil samples were taken over a period of one year at irregular intervals during the drier periods.

I am not going to attempt a complete review of the experiment here. Heyward states: "For the 0 to 2 inch depth, 26 of 28 determinations of the soil from unburned timber stands were more moist..., for the 4 to 6 inch depth soils from unburned stands were more moist in 20 of 28 determinations ..., and for the 8 to 10 inch depth, soils from unburned stands were more moist in 22 of 28 determinations ... Although the differences in percentages were small when expressed as absolute values, in relative values soils from the unburned areas were as much as 52% moister for the 0 to 2 inch depth than for the corresponding soil depth on burned areas."

The moisture content in the 0 to 2 inch depth is important because the majority of small roots of longleaf pine are within the top 2 inches of soil. Moisture content of this depth varied from 1.60% to 10.05% for the unburned plots compared with 0.93% to 7.13% for burned plots during dry periods in May and July 1936. The wilting percentage is approximately 2.1%.

-- F. M. Cossitt, Regional Office

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## SHORT AND PROFITABLE

Based on data accumulated in pulpwood cutting inspections by Messrs. C. G. Smith and C. C. Bell of the Division of State and Private Forestry in eleven counties of Alabama and Mississippi, the following facts were revealed:

The average amount of usable wood left in stumps of trees cut for pulpwood was 39.8 cu. ft. per acre. If the stump height had been reduced from the actual average of slightly over 13 inches to 8 inches above the ground level, a saving of 40% of this waste would have resulted. This amounts to 15.6 cu. ft. per acre. The actual stump waste was determined to be 4% of the total cut of wood per acre.

On the basis of a possible annual consumption of four million cords of pulpwood, which represents the amount that would be required if all the existing pulp mills in Region 8 ran at capacity for a year, the waste in stumps would amount to 160,000 cords.

If the average cut of pulpwood per acre was about 11 cords, as was found in these inspections, then the total annual stump waste would be equivalent to the average cut from about 14,500 acres of forest land.

-- C. W. Strauss, Regional Office

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#### MORE ABOUT STUMPS

Recently Uncle Bud Umphlett, operator for Captain Cherry at Witherbee, South Carolina, relayed word to the Forest Supervisor that the 12" stump height in pine, required on Forest Service sales, is wasteful! Reason: the North State Lumber Company has lately proven in actual practice on its lands that lower heights are economically attainable in the low country.

The cat bobbed from the bag in subsequent conversation. Uncle Bud has Jim Henry acting as woods-runner. Be it remembered that Jim held similar capacity for the purchaser in the A. C. Tuxbury Sale, and what a fractious pupil he proved to be! However, it is now apparent that the time consumed in his grooming is bearing fruit.

-- Norman R. Hawley, Assistant Forester  
S. C. and Croatan National Forests

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#### FLORIDA WILDLIFE PROGRAM STEPS FORWARD

On April 8 the fish restocking portion of the Apalachicola Wildlife Management Plan was inaugurated. The spring quota of 30,100 large-mouthed bass fingerlings was secured from the new Bureau of Fisheries hatchery at Marianna, Florida and were stocked in lakes on the Apalachicola National Forest. Present information is that fish will now be available every spring and fall.

-- Frank A. Albert, Forest Supervisor  
Florida National Forests

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#### NANTAHALA YELLOW POPLAR BRINGS TOP PRICE

Out of the devious manipulations and lengthy computations of an appraisal of a tract of timber on the Nantahala Forest came the indicated stumpage price of \$13.74 per M board feet for yellow poplar. Heads were wagged and heads were scratched. It couldn't be. It

wasn't worth it. Yellow poplar just wasn't bringing such prices. The appraisal was double-checked. The area carried an unusually large proportion of the prime species (30% yellow poplar and 19.8% northern red oak) and an unusually small proportion of the undesirable species (9.3% chestnut oak and 8% hemlock).

The applicant for the timber was approached and after considering the proposition and going over the area he indicated an interest in bidding on the timber at the appraised price. The timber was advertised and was bid in.

Moral: There must be something to these so-called arithmetical gymnastics termed appraisals.

-- Charles Melichar, Forest Supervisor

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#### BROOKS TOLER APPOINTED STATE FORESTER OF ALABAMA

On May 1 Mr. Brooks Toler assumed his new duties as State Forester of Alabama, succeeding Col. Page S. Bunker, who had been in charge of the work since it was first started in 1924.

Mr. Toler comes into his new position with a background of many years of southern forestry experiences. He is a native of Louisiana and graduate of the Louisiana State School of Forestry. He worked on the Southern Forestry Educational Project in several southern States, was District Forester for a number of years as a member of the Mississippi Forestry Commission, and of more recent years has been employed as the Mississippi Extension Forester, where he has made an enviable record.

Mr. Monty Payne has been selected to succeed Mr. Toler as Extension Forester. He also worked on the Southern Forestry Educational Project covering most of the Mississippi forested counties. Upon completion of this educational project he joined a group of foresters on a special forestry project in Brazil. He is a graduate of Yale and has recently been taking a special course of study in Tulane University.

-- H. J. Eberly, Regional Office

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#### STRAUSS SUCCEEDS LENTZ

The vacancy caused by the promotion of Lentz has been filled by the promotion of Carl W. Strauss, who has been on the Regional Office staff in Private Forest Management since September 1, 1936. Strauss is a native of Arkansas, where he grew up in the lumber business. He is a graduate of Cornell University, with a Master's Degree in Forestry and has had a number of years experience in forest management work on public and privately owned forest land.

## NANTAHALA WOODWORKING SHOP

The articles produced for Forests and State CCC organizations in the regional woodworking shop on the Nantahala during the eight months of its existence have effected a saving almost equivalent to the cost of the machinery installed in this shop.

To date the major part of the production has been largely confined to the fabrication of wooden cab parts. Considerable difficulty was experienced before the production of cab parts could get under way. For example, the commercial listing of Chevrolet cab parts indicates 32 pieces. Sets were produced with this number of parts but upon installation were found to be incomplete. It was necessary to dismantle a cab and the resulting number of pieces indicated 68 as against a commercial listing of 32. These sets are produced at \$12.40 as against a commercial price of \$20.10, a saving of 38%. Attempts to get samples of Reo cab parts disclosed the fact that nowhere were these produced commercially for replacement. It was finally necessary to dismantle a Reo cab and use the parts as models. To date approximately 221 sets of Chevrolet cab parts have been sold to produce a saving of \$1708.63.

Some of the Forests in the region voiced a need for mobile housing facilities for small maintenance and construction crews, such as are commonly employed in road maintenance or tower construction. A two unit combination was designed by the Regional Office to serve this purpose. It consists of a cookhouse trailer, capable of seating eight men and sleeping the cook, and providing cooking facilities and kitchen sink with the necessary plumbing to provide running water. The bunkhouse trailer provides eight bunks, built-in clothes chests and closets, and a wash sink with the necessary plumbing to provide running water. Both units are truly the latest thing in "streamlined" housing facilities for small mobile crews. The units are produced at a cost of approximately \$400 each and it is the opinion of those who have looked them over that commercially they would cost from \$800 to \$1000 each.

A variety of small individual jobs has been produced in the woodworking shop. One Forest ordered a set of map racks for each Ranger District. A reflector type signal is being manufactured for CCC camps on another Forest. Life guard seats for swimming pools are being built, furniture refinished and rebuilt, map frames and picture frames, etc.

The Nantahala Woodworking Shop has numerous possibilities, not only in effecting a monetary saving for the Region but also in initiating ways of using wood and wood products.

-- Charles Melichar, Forest Supervisor

### CORRECTION

The following public apology to all graduates of the Biltmore Forest School has been forced from your librarian by Bill Morse, under threat of blackmail and the third degree.

The "Answers to Quiz" on page 9 of the April "Dixie Ranger" stated that the New York School of Forestry established at Cornell University in 1898 was the first forest school established in the United States. Authority for this statement is found in the Brookings Institution Monograph on "The Forest Service." HOWEVER, in "American Forests" for July 1931 we find an article by Miss Josephine Laxton asserting that the Biltmore Forest School was organized by Dr. Schenck "before" (no date is given) either Cornell Forest School or the Yale University Forest School was started. So take your choice, scholars. (Mr. Morse chooses Biltmore, since he is a graduate of that pioneer forest school.)

By the way, those who are interested in seeing a photograph of Mr. Morse singing "America" may look in that same issue of "American Forests."

-- Rachel P. Lane, Regional Office

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### NEW COLD SPRINGS RANGER STATION MAKES A GOOD LOOKOUT

On April 27, 1939, Fire Chief Bill Paddock, accompanied by Mr. Godwin, Assistant to Mr. Headley in the Washington Office, and Fred Harris, Fire Control Assistant on the Ouachita, stopped for a short visit at the new Cold Springs District Ranger Station. Bill, looking out of the office window, which gives a fine view of a good portion of the District, remarked that we practically had another tower.

Soon after our company left (1 hour and 23 minutes to be exact) the clerk looking out of the window discovered a smoke on Poteau Mountain, a distance of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A crew was quickly dispatched and soon a 1 acre lightning fire was subdued. However, none of our towers were able to pick up the smoke and Bill's remark had more truth than poetry.

-- T. S. Seely, District Forest Ranger

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### "THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME"

Teacher: "If the Supervisors of Region 8 are to submit 500 land options during a six months period, how many will come in during the last week before the Commissions meet?"

Pupil: "Four" hundred.

Teacher: "Correct. They'll do it every time. Why don't they come in sooner?"

Echo Answers: "Why?"

-- P. J. Paxton, Regional Office

Mrs. Robert J. McCuiston

By S. B. Helms

Eliza McCuiston, born September 16, 1865, died April 22, 1939. Wife of Robert J. (Uncle Bob) McCuiston and telephone operator at Turnpike Tower, Ozark National Forest.

Fifty years these two grand folks have lived together and thirty-eight years of that married life have been spent in the service of the Ozark. While Mrs. McCuiston's appointment as operator was in effect only during the past few years, she was always considered as an employee because she was as much a part of Uncle Bob's work as his tower and his telephone -- long before the switchboard, her cheery voice always answered the telephone while he was scanning the blue haze for signs of smoke.

In the earlier days when the Ozark received its annual baptism of fire and the few Forest men sweated blood and vaguely wondered if the people would ever stop burning the woods, Mrs. McCuiston's was the place to stay and secure rest for a new tomorrow. She boarded the first Ranger on the Ozark (Ranger Boyd) and the countless others who came and went, always at one time or another partook of the hospitality of Mrs. McCuiston.

She was a typical product of pioneer courage, a true help-mate in an arduous task of long duration. Kindly guidance and cheerful companionship were the lot of all who came in contact with her. She always said, "God has been good to us. We can't complain when things go wrong."

Mrs. McCuiston has left us a real heritage of service finely performed, an example of Forest Service service for all the years to come. Her passing stills our activities as the notes of the mourning dove coming suddenly to us at labor in the field.

"RE-MARKER-BLE 'RITHMETIC"

Noting with interest the Chattahoochee's constant claim to fame regarding size of trees, the South Carolina and Croatan puts in a bid for firmly tying the origin of a tree to a historical incident.

Until the summer of 1938, a loblolly pine, 51" d.b.h., stood in the Biggin Church yard, one mile northeast of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, and just within the exterior boundary of the Francis Marion. Considerable conjecture had arisen as to its age.

At last, the tree, fading out, was cut. A Forest officer forthwith counted the rings of the stump which numbered 155. Allowing an additional two years growth to attain stump height, the tree was determined to have been 157 years old. The officer then read the South Carolina historical marker at the entrance to the church yard. It says, "In 1781, Colonel Coates of the British Army burned this church."

1781 plus 157 adds, by sound arithmetic, to 1938! It may be surmised that flames from the burning church that distant day spread to the yard, burned the debris and exposed mineral soil, on which a certain loblolly pine seed fell ... . This sounds like propaganda for broadcast burning!

-- Norman R. Hawley, Assistant Forester

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#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

John B. Spring, Ranger on the Watauga District of the Cherokee, has been transferred to the Talladega District on the Alabama, succeeding William R. Silcocks, who was transferred on April 1 to the Caribbean as CCC Staff Assistant. John O'B. Kirby has been transferred from the Florida Supervisor's staff to the Watauga as District Ranger.

Ralph E. Kenck, Associate Regional Training Supervisor, tendered his resignation recently to return to his former employment with the State of Montana.

Jr. Forester Charles X. Grano was transferred recently from the Long Cane to the Wambaw RD on the SC&Croatan, where he will be engaged in timber sale administration on the Francis Marion.

Miss Eunice Rivers, Jr. Clerk-Stenographer, was transferred on April 16 from the District Supervisor's office of the Pensacola Naval Stores project to the Division of State & Private Forestry in the Regional Office.

Appointments in the Classified Service as Under Clerk-Typists have been effected recently for Miss Nellie G. Wright and Mrs. Emily M. Boyle on the Ouachita.

Jr. Forester Carroll E. Kingsley, who has been engaged for some time in nursery work on the Catahoula RD on the Kisatchie, was transferred on April 10 to the Winn RD on that forest and is acting as Assistant to the District Ranger.

Lawrence E. Kirven, Abstractor, and Miss Elizabeth N. Nunn, Under Clerk-Typist, have been transferred recently from the Croatan RD to the Enoree RD on the SC&Croatan.

Associate Forester Samuel D. Beichler was transferred on May 1 from the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, where he was engaged on flood control surveys, to the Division of State & Private Forestry in the Regional Office.

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The sympathy of the Regional Office and of their friends in the field is extended the family of District Ranger Thomas A. Wilson of the Black Warrior District of Alabama on the death of Mrs. Wilson on May 17.

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#### THE LOOKOUT

Visitors to the Regional Office during the past month were: Colonel Page S. Bunker, Montgomery, Ala., Jack Lubbe, Southern Forest Experiment Station, H. C. Carruth, Extension Forester, Athens, Ga.; Judge Harley Langdale, Valdosta, Ga., A. L. Brogden, Jacksonville, Fla., S. E. Armistead, Jacksonville, Fla., C. M. Jordan, Savannah, Ga; visitors from the division of S & PF, Washington Office were Messrs. W. R. Mattoon, Jay Ward, Mrs. Gertrude Ryan Campbell.

The last meeting for the personnel of the Regional Office was held in the District Court Room of the Old Post Office building on May 18. The keynote of this meeting was "Filling the Demand for Forest Recreation". Those taking part on the program and their respective subjects were: E. A. Schilling - "Wildlife for Recreation"; W. H. Reinsmith - "Planning Recreation Developments"; G. T. Pettay - "Building Recreational Areas"; W. W. Bowers - "Guiding the Public Use". A colored movie showing recreational facilities was enjoyed by all, as well as a Forest Service film entitled "Winter Wonderland".

Mrs. Mildred Williams, Forest Service Librarian of the Chief's Office in Washington, was a recent visitor to the Region 8 library.

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"So you're fighten' 'em with a lawn mower now."  
Comments a native as Welch prepares to use his grass cutter for backfiring.

For an all inclusive description, Cap Herring again gets the nod with - "They've done fired the woods from Yellow Rabbit to Vinegar Bend."

-- Miss. Fire News

### SUMMER ACCIDENT RATE IS HIGHER

A warning has been issued to us by the Director of Personnel to prepare ourselves for a fight to prevent summer accidents. His warning is as follows:

"The departmental accident graphs for 1938 show a sharp rise in accident frequency during June, continuing upward to a peak in August and then a sharp drop in September. The accidents causing the peak were not all due to heat exhaustion, prostration and cramps, but working in high temperatures makes workers more susceptible to ordinary accident hazards so that accidents of all kinds increase during the hot summer months.

"This is not a new condition by any means. The accident record of a number of private industries formerly followed similar trends until steps were taken to minimize hot weather hazards. The methods and materials used for this purpose by industry are available to all Bureaus and Offices of the Department of Agriculture. It is not necessary for us to experiment. Each locality in which projects are in operation will present individual problems, particularly in regard to sanitation and health. These can be dealt with as they arise, but it is necessary to begin at once to plan for the minimizing if not the elimination of the general problems confronting practically all projects by:

1. Taking the physically weak and unfit from the crews doing arduous and hazardous work; such persons should be assigned to light work if such is available.
2. Arranging the work so that the men gradually become accustomed to working in high temperatures. Particularly new employees and others who are not accustomed to such conditions should not be rushed into regular tasks in high temperatures, or in the direct rays of the sun, without a period of gradual seasoning.
3. An adequate supply of pure drinking water from a known sanitary source is necessary. It is not only necessary that the water be pure to begin with, but also that it is transported and handled in sanitary vessels and served in a sanitary manner. Paragraph 1735 of the Department regulations is quoted as follows:

'The use of public drinking cups is prohibited. They will be confiscated wherever found. Individual sanitary cups should be used.'

There is a portable sanitary drinking fountain on the General Schedule of Supplies which is recommended for use instead of individual cups. It will save its cost in a short time in the saving in purchase of cups and is much better, more sanitary and economical where crews are taught how to use it properly.

4. The cause of heat exhaustion, prostration and cramps has been found to be the lowering of the salt content of the body through normal body functions and perspiration. The restoration of salt to the system through the use of salt tablets which can be made available to all workers will be found to eliminate accidents and sickness from these causes. A salt tablet dispenser has been placed on the General Schedule of Supplies attached to the portable drinking fountain. By the use of these devices both problems can be solved in the most efficient manner.
5. The treatment of severe burns has always been a serious problem in summer work of a number of Bureaus and Services. A first aid kit has recently been made available which carries materials for the spray application of the tannic acid burn treatment. This treatment has been found by industrial physicians to be much more effective in the treatment of large area burns than the oils and greases formerly used.
6. Drowning, sunburn, poison ivy, poison sumac, snake bites, etc., all produce many accidents. Drowning caused six deaths of departmental workers during 1938. A life saving course given by the American Red Cross or the Bureau of Mines might be the means of saving a fellow worker or a friend this coming summer. For information about these courses contact the Bureau of Mines or the American Red Cross."

-- M. W. May, Jr., Regional Office

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"The good Lord gave each of you two ends -- one to sit on and one to think with. Your success in this world depends on which end you use most. Heads you win - tails you lose."

-- Safety Bulletin, TVA Unit



